

latis obtusis runcinato-pinnatifidis prope glabris; scapis paucis, 2-6 cm. altis ad apicem tomentosis; capitulis circiter 30-50-floris; involucre 12-16 mm. alto squamis minute bifidis exterioribus patentibus vel reflexis 4-7 mm. longis interioribus 8-10, intimis late lanceolatis; achenis pallide olivaceis ad apicem spinulosis rostro minus bis longiore corpore; pappo flavido-albo.

Plant inconspicuous, from a very deep taproot; leaves few, mostly spreading, 4-8 cm. long, mainly sessile, oblong or broadly oblanceolate, obtuse, shallowly to rather deeply pinnatifid, the segments mostly runcinate, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs; scapes one to several, slender, 2-6 cm. long, tomentose at summit; heads small, about 30-50-flowered; involucre 12-16 mm. high, the bracts mostly minutely bifid at apex with a small dorsal prominence just below, the outer 12-15, usually less than half as long as the inner and spreading or reflexed, oblong or broadly lanceolate, the inner 8-10, in 2 series, the outer of these linear-lanceolate, the inner broader, all with white-scarious margins; achenes light olive, sharply spinulose above, deeply 5-grooved, the beak less than twice as long as the body; pappus yellowish-tinged.

Type. Barren stony slope, altitude 3000 m., near the summit of Peet's Point, Wallowa mountains, Oregon, *Peck 17967* (Herb. Willamette Univ.).

This is apparently closely related to *Taraxacum ovinum* Greene, and may possibly be conspecific with it, but it differs in some particulars, especially in the much narrower involucre bracts.

Willamette University,  
Salem, Oregon, March 25, 1940.

## PINUS MURICATA AND CUPRESSUS FORBESII IN BAJA CALIFORNIA

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The fact is generally known that *Pinus muricata* occurs on the mainland of Lower California, as well as on Cedros Island, but because few botanists have visited the inaccessible ridge where it occurs and because of the phytogeographic interest of the closed cone pines, the stand merits a brief description. The occurrence and survival of this species on Cedros Island will be discussed elsewhere by another author.

El Cañon de Pinitos, as the locality is known locally, lies to the west of San Antonio Mesa, between Rio San Ysidro and Rio San Antonio seventy miles south of Ensenada. It may be reached by an obscure track which leaves the main road in a northwesterly direction about two and one-half miles north of the entrance to the Guzman Ranch on San Antonio Mesa, or about three miles north of a group of conspicuous eucalypts near the head of the canyon leading to the Johnson Ranch (Rio San Antonio). In dry

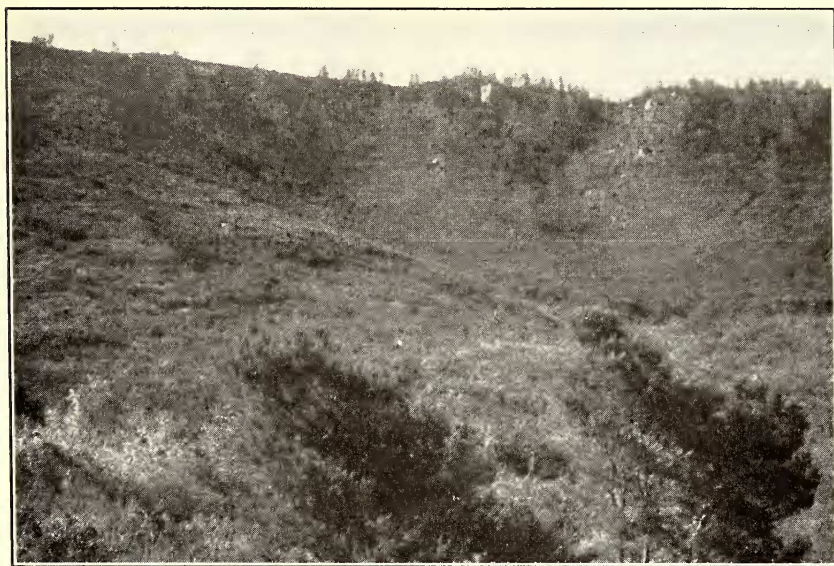


FIGURE 1



FIGURE 2

PLATE 25. *PINUS MURICATA* IN BAJA CALIFORNIA. FIG. 1. Approximately one-third of present stand; *Arctostaphylos* undercover on upper part of slope; area regenerated after fire, chiefly *Ceanothus* and *Adenostoma*, on lower part of slope, the sharp line of demarcation running diagonally upward from right to left; foreground with two large specimens of *Cupressus Forbesii* in canyon bottom. FIG. 2. Habit of the larger trees; trunk of specimen at extreme right perhaps eight inches in diameter and twenty feet tall; Coastal Sage of the north slope in the background.

